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the petals are larger and broader and mostly 3-nerved, the stigmas twice as large, the outer sepals commonly shorter and closer. The leaves of the basal shoots are often larger and relatively narrower and usually more hairy.

Lechea stricta Leggett, as compared with *L. juniperina*, is a paler, more silky-canescient plant, especially when young, the narrower acute leaves more pubescent, even pubescent over the lower surface and sparsely hairy above, the branches longer and massed above to form a broader panicle, the rather smaller and more globose longer-pedicelled flowers not at all glomerate, but distinctly racemose-paniculate and showing little or no purple.

L. juniperina appears to occupy a somewhat intermediate position between *L. intermedia* and *L. maritima* Leggett, although it need never be confused with the latter. *L. maritima* is, in fact, very distinct from all our species and is strongly characterized by its rigidly bushy-branched habit, dense tomentose-canescence and the oblong densely-pubescent leaves of the basal shoots.

Notes on two western Plants.

By P. A. RYDBERG.

LONICERA GLAUDESCENS.

Lonicera parviflora var. ? Torr. & Gr. Fl. N. Am. 2: 7 (partly). 1840.

Lonicera Douglasii Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 282. 1833. Not *Caprifolium Douglasii* Lindl. Trans. Hort. Soc. London, 7: 244. 1830.

Lonicera hirsuta glaucescens Rydb. Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. 3: 503. 1896.

After seeing more material I have become perfectly convinced that this is just as good a species as any in the genus. The same conclusion has been reached independently by Dr. J. K. Small, who intended to describe it as new, not noticing my description cited above. He has also informed me of some of the localities given below. To the characters given in my description in the Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. l. c., I can add a feature which then escaped my observation and which distinguishes *L. glaucescens*

from all forms of *L. hirsuta*. The leaves of the former always have a chartaceous margin which is also common in *L. dioica*, but never occurs in *L. hirsuta*.

The following localities are to be added to those given in the Contributions. These localities are based upon specimens in the herbaria of the Ohio State University, Oberlin College, Lafayette College and Columbia University:

Pennsylvania: S. W. Knipe, 1868; 1871; Guttentberg, 1879; C. E. Smith, 1864; McMinn.

Ohio: F. B. Mason; Andrew Auten, 1896; Mr. Krebs, 1891; W. A. Kellerman, 1895.

Michigan: Dr. Pitcher, 1829; F. E. Boyce, 1883.

Isle Royale: T. C. Porter, 1865.

Ontario: Dr. and Mrs. Britton and Miss M. Timmerman, 1889; T. J. W. Burgess, 1881.

Saskatchewan: E. Bourgeau (Palliser Exp.), 1858.

South Dakota (Black Hills): W. S. Rusby, 1887.

GEUM (SIEVERSIA) TURBINATUM.

Potentilla nivalis Torr. Am. Lyc. N. Y. 1: 32. 1827. Not Lapeyr, 1782.

Geum Rossii Torr. & Gr. Fl. N. Am. 1: 424. In part. 1840. Not *Sieversia Rossii* R. Br.

This has gone under the name of *Geum Rossii* (R. Br.) DC. without any question ever since Torrey and Gray's Flora was published in 1840. *Sieversia Rossii* was described from specimens collected on the Melville Island by Lieutenant Ross during Captain Parry's first voyage. *Geum Rossii* is a distinctly arctic species, ranging from the Baffin Bay Islands to Alaska. *Geum turbinatum* is found in the higher Rockies of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and Southern Wyoming. It is not found in the mountains of British North America, and I have no record of its having been collected in Montana or Idaho. The two species are therefore separated by a distance of almost 2,000 miles. The arctic plant has much larger flowers, from 2 to 2½ cm. wide, while in the Rocky Mountain plant the flower scarcely exceeds 1½ cm. In the latter the bractlets are narrowly lanceolate and much shorter than the tube of the calyx, which is decidedly turbinate, espec-

ially in fruit. In the true *G. Rossii* the bractlets are usually broadly ovate and about the length of the tube. It has, as a rule, a more hairy calyx and upper part of the pedicels. In *G. tubinatum* the leaves, as a rule, are much deeper cleft and with narrower segments. The pedicels are also much more slender and longer. The upper stem-leaves and bracts are much reduced, entire, or with linear segments, while in *G. Rossii* the segments, as well as the stipules, are broad and large.

G. humilis (R. Br.) Steud., (*Sieversia humilis* R. Br.), is not found in the United States. The *G. Rossii humile* of Torrey and Gray's Flora and Watson's Report of the Botany of King's Expedition has nothing to do with *Sieversia humilis* R. Br. from Unalaska. It is simply a more hairy *G. turbinatum*, not worthy of varietal rank. Of the true *G. humile*, I have seen only one specimen, collected by John Chapman, in 1893, also on Unalaska. It resembles *G. Rossii*, but is more coarsely hairy and the leaflets are broader and incised rather than divided. Whether it should be regarded as a variety of *G. Rossii* or a distinct species I cannot decide from the insufficient material seen.

Two undescribed eastern Species.

By N. L. BRITTON.

VIOLA ATLANTICA.

Glabrous, or with a few scattered hairs, acaulescent; rootstock thick, erect. Flowering scapes very slender, 4'-8' high, mostly longer than the leaves; petioles much longer than the blades; blades broadly ovate to reniform in outline, 1'-3' wide when mature, deeply subpedately parted into linear or oblanceolate, acute or acutish lobes, the lobes with a few low distant teeth, or entire, the middle one somewhat the broadest; sepals linear-lanceolate, long-acuminate, 4"-5" long; petals blue, longer than the sepals, at least the lateral ones bearded; capsule oval-oblong, nearly 6" long, glabrous.

Eastern Massachusetts to southern New Jersey, in sandy soil along the coast. Simulates *V. delphinifolia*. May-June.

GERANIUM BICKNELLII.

Similar to *G. Carolinianum* but taller, the stems usually more slender, loosely pubescent. Leaves slender-petioled, somewhat